## ADWERTSER. **ED金压压**

A Democratic Journal, Devoted to the South and Southern Rights, Politics, Catest News, Citerature, Morality, Temperance, Agriculture, &c.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

SIMKINS, DURISOE & CO., Proprietors.

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## Choice Boetry.

THE OLD MAN'S REVERY

ВУ С. Н. ПАММОМВ. The sunlight gleamed on his silvery hair, As the old man sat in his oaken chair By the cottage door one day, And his grey old pipe, as he sat, smoked he, And looked through curling smoke to see Some children blithe at play.

Their ringing laugh was a mournful chime, For it seemed to speak of the olden time, Now dim and far away; And he thought of the joyous hours and free That dawned on his sunny home, when he Was a little boy at play.

And he roamed o'er the grassy hills again, In the pensive vale, on the blooming plain, And through the woodland gray; And to memory's tones then murmured he "Ye golden scenes come back to me, And chase this dream away."

And the fleecy smoke in graceful wreathes, As it rose aloft, by a pe ceful breeze Was softly borne away; And he gazed as it waved by the old elm tre "Alas, on the wings of time," sighed he, "Thus fled my youthful day.

"Laugh on, ye young, ere the dew of youth With its tender hopes and earnest truth Is sipped by strife's fierce ray; For soon shall the waves of reality's sea Efface these traces of innocent glee, And dash thy hopes away.

"Like fragrance brought on the gale from afar, Is the memory of early days; but ah, How dim life's morning ray Compared with the glory that soon shall be When youth is renewed, and the soul may so The light of heaven's noonday

The sunlight gleamed on his silvery hair, As the old man sat in his oaken chair By the cottage door one day; But only awhile did the sunbeams smile, For they went to rest in the golden west; And thus he passed away.

## "Net there be Light.

DELIVERED BY REV. B. JOHNSON, AT LOWNDES-VILLE, ABBEVILLE DISTRICT, S. C., ON THE

"The mission of Freemasonry! A subject embracing all that is profound in philosophy beautiful in poetry and valuable in morals, baffling research by its very magnitude and sublimity, how shall I justify the presumption of thus hastily approaching it.\* Suffer me to explain my arrogance, and fore-stall your criticism by an Eastern Apologue. In the baths of the away the gilded garment which covers the body East perfumed clay is used for purification. A poet is represented on one occasion, as expressing enthusiastic admiration at the odor of a the prize."\* lump of this clay. Alas! answers the clay, 1 ed to come in contact with the rose, and I have borrowed a little of its fragrance. Thus, we have come in contact with Freemasonry, and though but ordinary earth, would gratefully breathe forth to-day, according to the humble measure of our attainment, the fragrant spirit of our beautiful order."

"Masonry has been defined to be "the science of morality veiled in allegory and illustra-ted by symbols." This has been its mission, whether under the system of nature, under the Mosaic dispensation, or now under Christianity, viz: by symbolical instruction to impress moral truth upon the minds of men-it is a science of morality, that morality which springs from love or charity and manifests itself in peace and righteousness, for all else is an emptyness and a delusion. The language in which she delivers her oracles, is that most ancient of all known language-symbols. In these, the first learning of mankind was couched. These the ancient philosophers used to represent truths and to veil the profound speculations. For as "everything that strikes the eye more immediately engages the attention, and imprints on the memory serious and solemn truths, Masons have therefore universally adopted this plan of inculcating the tenets of the order by typical figures."† So under the Jewish economy, types teaching by signs and symbols, exhibiting thoughts to the eye and raising corresponding ideas to the mind, distinguishes especially the Prophetic writings of Scripture. ‡ And perhaps no book of Scripture furnishes a more impressive example than the Book of Revelation. "The whole machinery of the Apocalypse (says FABER) is evidently borrowed from the ma-chinery of the ancient mysteries." And above all-He "who spake as never man spake," ack nowledged the value of this impressive language in communicating moral truth. The construction and preservation of the symbolic language of Masonry, is in itself a noble achievement, a result worthy of all the expenditure of its perpetuation; a language, through which, despite the endless diversities of tongues, members of every portion of our race, may and do hold fraternal communion with each other.

"The celebrrated John Locke (before his initiation) recorded this important opinion. "An universa, language has been much desired by the learned of many ages. It is a thing rather to be wished than hoped for. But, it seems, Masons pretend to have such a thing among them .. A man who has all these arts and advantages is certainly to be envied. But we are told, this is not the case with all Masons; for though these arts are among them, and all have a right and an opportunity to know them, yet some want industry and others capacity to acquire them." True, but Mascary no where undertakes to furnish brains, and religion itself often fails to overcome this wretched indolence of our fallen nature. But the sage reflection of the great philosopher is simply fact. This is the genius of Masonry, that her language, like her life, is something apart from, above, the artificial distinctions-and independent of the diversified forms of thought and expression which and imperfection of nature; how strikingly does distinguish and divide mankind. She has a it teach the necessity of the sacrificial merit

\* It is due to the author to state that this address was hastily thrown together, upon a brief notice, and under the pressure of extraordinary duti s in his sacred profession.

† PRESTON.

† The Prophet EZERIEL abounds in the most striking symbolism. And thus JEREMIAH foretells the complete destruction of his people, by breaking in pieces a Potter's vessel, (Ch. xix.) and wears a yoke, to symbolise their approaching boudage. (Ch. xxvli 2.)

quent and profitable communion, (for "there is embracing but the symbol of that truth is no subject within the range and grasp of the which alone can save him." human mind, be it the most subtle and various, be it high as the heavens above or deep as the earth beneath-no secret of creation, into which the science of Freemasonry does not enter in the pursuit of wisdom, knowledge and virtue.") And the practical advantages of such a system of symbolic intercommunion are self-evident. We learn from the travels of Anarcharsis, that one of the fraternity in ancient times travelling on foot lost his way, and arriving exhausted When at the point of death, unable to recompense the care and kindness of his host, he universe. traced some symbolical marks, with a trembling hand, upon a tablet, which he directed to be exposed to view on the public road. A long time after, chance brought to these remote places a disciple of Pythagoros, who reading the eniginatical characters, learned the misfortunes of his brother, stopped, paid the inn-keeper his expenses with interest, and continued his journey. So potent the language in which Masonry writes her laws of love and justice upon the hearts of her votaries. Potent indeed! a language that may be heard above all the conflicts of human passion, yea! the tempest of battle itself! The noble Russian heard it, as amid the fearful storming of the Redan, he stretched orth his hand to rescue his imperilled British brother, generously bearing him into an easy captivity, to rescue him from impending destrucatterances of peace and love, nation no more be impossible. During the revolutionary comence as expansive as the blue vault of heaven much more hath he concealed. itself, and furnishing a beautiful language for weave across the angry elements of contention her sublime Arch of Peace. Thus turnished, she executes her mission. "The refuge of threatened fidelity, the mediator of offended innocence, the recompenser of unrewarded love, she regulates the mingled rites of life, punishes the prejudiced judgments of passion, cools the hot fires of anger, and covers misrepresentation

" is such be the mission of Freemasonry, is am but a piece of ordinary earth, but I happen- it a just matter of astonishment, that it has ladies, you must excuse us, the custodians of survived the ravages of so many ages-that path, the proudest monuments of human wischain of love, which binds us to-day upon this ancient festival, in mystic unity."

of nature, and arraigns heart against heart, and

irit against spirit, and gives to the worthiest

by the fanatical Samaritans, we must bear the corners of the temple. sword for defence, as well as the implements of manifestation.

"But it is seriously objected to Freemasonry, aims to supplant it. This a grave accusation ing; yea, and often the hardest blows of the substitute for it.

"Is it urged, that individual Masons rely upsame purpose? The temperance man, imagines all needful reformation at an end in his case, when he ceases to be a drunkard. The rich man presumes that his opulence may be a passport to heaven! The moralist dreams that nature's virtue may pass the judgment of God, man, the pillar of beauty in the temple of the and disputes the very necessity of renewing universe. And we, in our rounds of duty, will pause to acknowledge her authority and seek though like the Baptist in the wilderness, it is perpetually pointing away from itself, to Christ! But shall we proscribe the good course of temperance, preach a crusade against all worldly ossessions, denounce morality, and close the of her smiles and her love! thurch of God, because so many pervert these from their legitimate uses?

"Masonry, we submit, cannot reasonably be held to account for such a gross misconception of the orphan's drooping head, and present the its aims and intentions. It everywhere repudiits aims and intentions. It everywhere reputations are surely remind the sorrow! That Society needs no human apolo- that there is no hope for this great nation unless his state. In countries, where men of this characteristic which is thus fulfilling Countries and the sorrow. such a moral position. The very lambskin which merey. Go on! ye sons of Peace and Concord, intelligent craftsman, how utterly clothes the humble-t Entered Apprentice, more ancient than the golden fleece, more honorable indeed than star or garter, torn from the bleeding body of an innocent victim, to cover the guilt and substituted righteousness of the Lamb of if, as the Eastern proverb teaches, one benevo-God, for human salvation. And beginning from Masonry's first lesson, when rouched for by a nother, the candidate knocks for admission, is

† Nehemiah, iv. ch., 17th verse. ± Each Lodge should subscribe for the "Universal Masonic Library" published by Jon. W. Leox-ARD & Co., New-York.

vocabulary of her own through which she principle of moral substitution alone insures acceptance, prepares for all instruction, and di wherever under the broad canopy of heaven, rects the reflecting mind continually to the only her votaries are found; and well may we ask divine source of light and salvation. And how with the shipwrecked Trogan of old, "Quæ solemnly does Masonry itself teach us, that we regio in terris non plena nostri laboris." Yes! are dead morally, spiritually, and that there is Freemansonry possesses this-a language through but one mighty to save, who can go down into which the tender voice of charity may reach the heart, and want and sorrow plead in every clime for love and sympathy; a language in Judah, Jesus Christ the Righteous. The Mawhich at all times, brethren! we may hold clo- son, who substitutes its teachings for religion,

"But once more: objection is made to our secrecy; and in an age like ours "more curious than derout," and with our fair hearers especially, this is an unpardonable sin.

Well, we can plead for this the sanction of seemed to regard silence as a divine virtue. They deified and worshipped it. Plutarch says-"Men are our masters to teach us to speak, but with fatigue at an inn, fell seriously indisposed. we learn silence from the gods." Why silence, my friends, is the sublimest language in the "The greatest objects in creation are the stillest. The ocean has a voice, but the sun is silent. The forests murmur, but the constellations speak not. Sweetly might the High Priest discourse, but the Urim and Thummim, the blazing stones upon his breast, gave forth a meaning deeper and diviner far."\* crets! nature is full of them. You trembling leaf has its sccrets, and refuses to give them up to your scrutiny. "The ocean locks up her jewels in her treasure house," giving them up but sparingly to man's adventurous search.

The brightest gems that pave the deep Have never left its dark abyss; The noblest thoughts that fill the soul

"Nay, Heaven itself is a secret; God hath spread you intercepting veil upon it. Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor heart conceived, the tion. Oh! did mankind hear universally its wondrous secrets of its glory, and faith is compelled to sit content upon its threshold, with would lift up sword against nation; and anarchy this assurance, "what thou knowest not now, thou shalt know hereafter." God's nature is a notious in Greece, a distinguished French offi- secret, sublime, unfathomable: What know we cial expressed the deliberate opinion, that of God? though all things speak of Him! The twenty Masonic Lodges in that distracted starry squadrons of night are but the outposts country, would do more to restore peace and of his celestial army! Yea, all the collected parmony than fifty thousand soldiers. Thus, glories of the universe are but the hem of his my friends, while other associations indicate by garment, the fringe upon his robe of wondrous their very existence, divided sentiments and majesty! And truth, which represents God, warring opinions-while national prejudice and which speaks of God-whose office it is to make sectional jealousy have separated the families manifest the will and mind of God, is but a of mankind irreconcileably from each other—
while even the seamless robe of Christ's blessed morey to give light unto the world. "No man religion has been torn by the blind and unboly hath seen God at any-time." Much hath he passions of men; Masonry, inculcating a benevo- revealed of his nature and his plans, but how

"Encirling shades attend his awful throne. its expression, employs these varying shades of human passion and human opinion only to human passion and human opinion only to it is then but in perfect analogy with his word cestors. But truth demands the avowal from and works and character, in conformity with our lips, that all the present tendencies of the keeping with the scope and grandeur of our institution, that we practice this reserve. Truth is ever modest and reserved, and unvells her charms, only when patiently wooed and won.

"But our fair hearers themselves are fond of secrets, and if the history of a certain tender passion be correct, are most pertinaciously Masonic in keeping them. Shakespeare tells us of one, at least,

"Who never told her love, But let concealment like a worm i' th' bud Prev on her damask cheek.'

If such be the effect of female taciturnitysuch the result of keeping one secret, then, fair your charms, from committing to your keeping tine, who walks with remorseless tread through the ruins of Empires; who tramples in his prize too much the witchery of female beauty, thus to jeopardize the rose upon your cheeks. lom and power, has only multiplied the honors Not, therefore, that we suppose you incapable of apon her brow, and deepened the spring of the taciturnity incalculated by our order, do charity in her heart, and lengthened that golden | we deny the privilege of membership to your sex. Woman is already a Mason by nature. must be instituted and carried out every where, She needs no obligations to make her faithful or benevolent. Her charity needs no training. But now, brethren of the Mystic Tie, we The beautiful proportions of her moral charac-

must turn aside, to defend our noble order from tor defy the sculptor's art, or the mason's rule. some popular misconceptions, and repel the un- It needs no square to try it, no chisel to carre just aspersions of its enemies. For like the and hew it with symmetry. She is already from artificers of the second temple, when harassed the hand of the great architect, as the polished "When has woman's heart denied its sympa-

our sacred and peaceful art. † But we are sure thy to the suffering, or her hand withheld its brethren, our most formidable enemy is igno- charity? When has it ever required the con- and so lovely a vision to be dissipated in its earliv defame our character and misrepresent our relief of the sorrowing and the afflicted. Oh, of this Republic, whose effulgent image is emblaintentions, as among ourselves, of the true spirit no! as well might we talk of training the rivuand genius of our ancient system. Take away let to flow on with its gladdening music, as well Golconda, in the most precious stores of know- lence. The obligations of Masonry would fall ledge. Search them, read, mark, tearn, digest strangely indeed upon her ear. The secrets of things and moral duties. And this manner of Light," ‡ and prejudice will shrink from its let man submit his soul to these artificial reindeed. Did I believe it; did I even suspect gazel, to break off our irregularities, and many its truth; as a Minister of Christ, I should tear of us (we apprehend) will never get square! Christianity, to suppose that anything can be a of life. But with woman, the work is done. Nature has already initiated, passed, raised, exalted her, when it kindled the beams of her on Masonry to sace their souls? Then I ask loving eye, and made it the mirror of her symture has been superadded the inspiration of religion, then does she become a pillar of beauty more excellent than any which Masonry has erected. Yes! as the Sun at High Twelve is this land have a duty to fulfil, requiring labor, the glory and beauty of the day, so stands wodescend from her post of honor, to share our that they may not only be learned, in a literary heavier toils; be hers the gentler office to call us off from our labor to the sweet refreshment

with united bands and loving hearts. Above you floats that banner once unfurled by heavenintent of your Order: "Glory to God on High, peace on Earth, good will towards men." And Wisdom teaches, the cup which ministered renot nature's blindness and imperfection taught and confessed, at every step? while this great freshment to the thirsty child of sorrow here, skies for the soul of Charity, then sure and full which they themselves enact the laws. the recompense which awaits you. Go! AND | Those splendid republics of Greece and Rome, sexing themselves, in setting at defience the long THE SPIRIT OF THE WIDOW'S SON BE IN YOU."

\* GILFILLAR'S Bards of the Bible.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PIC NIC AT THE DIVISION ACADEMY ON THE

ple scope for the enjoyment of the people, as or two, may possess a population of two hundred this cordial, harmonious and happy meeting. millions of men, all having an equal share in gov-After a long drought, the earth had just been ernment, equal privileges, and an equal right to gladdened and the fields refreshed by plenteous showers. The air had been rendered more bracing to the body and nerves, and the brightenhearts of the citizens merry, joyous and clate unless learning and knowledge shall flow through with cheering hope.

Nearly the whole neighborhood, both male and female, had met together at an early hour. and had betaken themselves to the necessary preparations for the accommodation of their guests. By twelve o'clock, an assemblage, large for the state of the weather, had come out to greet one another, and to discuss such wholesome topics as might either improve the minds and hearts, or increase the good cheer of friends. Many very beautiful and lovely women also sparkled like gems amid the throng of fathers and mothers grave, and handsome, accomplished. and dashing gallants. As cloudy as was the aspect above us, I believe, that there was not a single article, nor a man nor a woman wanting to make our satisfaction complete.

About twelve o'clock, Joseph Abney, Esq. who had been requested, by the Committee of Arrangements, to address the people, was introduced to the audience by Mr. KNIGHT, and filled up the interval between that time and dinner. with a grave, serious, and logical discourse on the political condition of the country,-its greatness, and its destiny.

In his remarks, which were characterized, by force, earnestness, and an intrepid directness and frankness, he paid no flattering tribute to the imaginations of the too hopeful and sanguine, but presented facts and principles, in their naked reality as they daily occur, and are developed in our midst.

The power, and wealth, and glory of this

government and people could not be magnified

by language. They excel even now, the bright-

est dreams of our illustrious and patriotic an-

nation, betoken change, contentions and the sternest trials of human endurance and manly fortitude. Abolisia ism must be met and vanquished-violations of the Constitution must be rebuked and corrected-the proclivity of the commonwealth to anarchy on the one hand, and to despotism on the other must be arrested and stayed-and the edge of the blade should be as keen to smite the demagogue and agrarian, as the aristocrat, monopolist, and despot. The wild and lawless factions that assail our liberties must be crushed out and subdued-fanaticism engendered by ignorance, false religion, false morality, and false security, must be allayed, and tempered, and eradicated, by educating the great body of the people, and by enlightening their understandings with true knowledge and wisdom; and, a thorough and radical reform or we are a nation doomed to behold the fairest temple ever erected to the freedom of mankind despoiled of her images and sacred symbols and desecrated by ruthless gothic hands. The United States is now the only, the last hope of genuine liberty among men, and oh, God! let not the rashness and selfishness of some, and the cruel indifference of others permit so bright rance, not so much in those without, who blind- straint of human obligations to impel her to the est dawn. Let not the shrine of the Goddess zoned upon all our ensigns be polluted by her this obstacle of our own inappreciation of Ma- of teaching the stars to shed down their tender own devout worshippers. But rather let every sonry, and all others will speedily vanish. The rays upon the darkness of night. Her life is man consider himself one of the pillars of the archives of our order are rich, as the mines of love, her nature charity, her mission benevo- State, let him consider it his religious duty to uphold and defend the laws and the Constitution these memorials of Masonic wisdom. Let eve- Masonry, she has them already enshrined in the of the land, to disseminate the principles of govry Mason and every Lodge before me, adopt sacred depths of her own loving nature. She ernment, for which his fathers rebelled and of learning and philosophy, so that every citicharacter by Masonic discipline. Rough ashlars | zen may read his rights, and be prepared to rethat it usurps the preogatives of religion, and of the quarry, we need this hewing and squar- pel and confound the knave or the trading politician, that would cheat him of his birth-right; and above all, let every one be firm in the adoff these sacred symbols of our order, and trample them under my feet. But, my friends, it cient art to mould and shape his character, that surely argues a weak faith in our glorious he may better support his part upon the arena ly and his fellow man, and we may then expect to realize our anticipations of the fame and long life of the Republic, for our liberties will be as eternal as the everlasting fruits of knowledge, what upon earth, do men not rely upon for the pathetic heart. And when to the graces of na- or as the perpetual rock that breasts the ocean's

The Speaker proceeded. All good citizens of consistency, pertinacity, and courage. It is first, to instruct themselves, and properly train their own minds for teachers, and then to instruct sense, but that they may be truly informed as "And ye, brethren of the Mystic Tie, go the principles upon which its action is based, forth to your work; be as true, as generous, as and as to the true end and aim of all free and faithful as woman. Oh, noble mission! to raise wholsome governments. I have long been convinced, I can read it as the fiatof Omnipotence, found, others to take his place, and to assume nmasonic is gist, which is thus fulfilling God's own work of the voters be instructed—well informed as to acter, are allowed to vote at elections, nothing the objects, for which they are called upon to but ruin and disaster can result from it. Tell exercise the right of suffrage. Where the peo- me not, of the natural equality of our race, they it hands, and upon its shining folds ye may ple are the rulers, how in the name of God, are naturally unequal, and unlike, in every point read the measure of your duty, the sublime can the Government be wise and beneficient, of view. What is it, that gives rise to the mobs unless they—the law-makers have intelligence, and violence at the polls, in the Northern States? wisdom and virtue. Can good come out of evil? What is it, that constitutes that fierce element of lent tear is of more worth than the diamonds Can fire be struck from an icicle, or can a wan- change and disorder, which pervades the whole of India-for with it the recording angel writes ton be the representative and embodiment of Union North of Mason's and Dixon's line? our names in the Book of Life; if, as Divine chastity and decorum? If none of these things What is it, that has given birth to Mormonism, can be, then, an ignorant people can never enjoy to Spiritual Rapping, and to Free-love societies, shall be filled in return with the nectar of the a prosperous and salutary Republican system in and that has sanctioned and encouraged delicate

which we read of with thrilling delight, partook established usages of society, in laughing at the of but few of the qualities of our magnificent traditions of ages, in contemning the most re- cousins, and several babies.

experiment. Our country extends through about thirty degress of latitude, from North to South, and in longitude, from ocean to ocean, presenting a surface and soil, for grandeur, beauty, fertility, and adaptedness for the habitation of man, MR. EDITOR: I scarcely know how to do unequaled by any other portion of the green ustice to an occasion, which afforded such am- earth. Hence the United States, in a century or make laws for the whole. Where there must arise so many conflicting interests and pursuits, how can such a mass of human beings-human into dishonored fragments, and to plunge us all ing prospects of bountiful crops had made the legislators, carry on even a tolerable government, into the yawning gulph of ruin? It is the lithe land like the innumerable and majestic riv- from the exercise of power and the sacred priviers placed here by God, to invigorate the plants, to fructify the earth and to give productiveness | by all that characterizes, ignorance, infamy, corto a soil, that would otherwise be parched and blighted by the sun of Heaven. The examples furnished us in Greece and Rome are not appro- any worthy calling, without property, without priate, and are only calculated to mislead. In honor, and without a home; and by men ready those so called Republics, all the legislation was to enlist under any black banner, that promises conducted by the inhabitants of the cities of to its lawless and wicked followers, in considera Rome proper, and of Athens and Sparta, and by tion of their fidelity to its cause, equality with only a few otherpincely men of fortune in the the good, position without merit, riches without surrounding country. These people daily listened to the harrangues of the orators, philosophers, lawyers, consuls, and other great men in the forums, the senate halls, and the market places, and they were enlightened by all the learning of their day and generation. Besides, these voters only numbered a few thousand, and these few thousand monopolized the business, and the reponsibility, if not the benefits of Government n their respective Republics, for many long and prosperous ages. These Republics too, ruled nany millions of souls, and drew their revenues and their riches, from hundreds of down-trodden Kingdoms and nations. Why, in Great Britain itself, which is sometimes referred to, the example is just as incomplete, and inappropos, as those I have been criticising. There, a Cabinet of Queen's counsellors, a House of Lords or a hereditary nobility, chosen and patented originally by the monarch and her prime ministers and other constitutional advisers of the crown and a House of Commons selected only by a which alone, are occupied in other parts of the few thousand voters, govern and control, with Republic, by the most worthless and vicious of absolute sway, not only the British Isles termed | the whole race of mankind; and who, only be Great Britain, but provinces, colonies, and con- cause they are whitemen-according to the poliquered empires, amounting in the aggregate, to. cy of our government, must be permitted to vote, more than two hundred millions of souls. The and to contribute an equal share with devoted dependences of Great Britain, have nothing to patriots, in making laws for a noble commondo in the Government of the Kingdom, except to contribute largely to its treasury, and to swell and most generous nation on earth. They may the wealth of the gentry and aristocracy. And be felons escaped from the Jails, brigands and even the much boasted right of suffrage as inti- pirates poured out of the bosom of the ocean, mated, is only granted to a very few of the in- assassins and banditti expelled from all the habitants of England, Scotland and Ireland. kingdoms of Europe, and the refuse population The qualifications of voters for members of Par- of every dark corner of the globe, nevertheless, liament are so high and stringent, that we may they have hardly exchanged their prison clothes, conclude that the great mass of Englishmen have or cicatrized the wounds of deserved fettters, or nothing at all to do in making the laws that effaced the marks of the brands from their cheeks, bind them, and that regulate the property they and the scars of the pillory, before they are hon-

which they were universally enforced. In this connection I do not hesitate to declare, and one man, all drunken and debased, and in-the presence of this concourse of intelligent famous in the last extreme. In the upper end in the presence of this concourse of intelligent citizens, and in the presence of my Maker and Judge, that the much decried Institution of Slavery is the safe guard and very bulwark of Republicanism. I am, almost ready to say now, what time will inevitably bring to pass, that without slavery or a general acquisition of knowledge never yet attained, a Democratic schools of the House of Industry. In eleven Republic cannot exist among men. In all long other rooms were eighteen families, and in nearsettled countries, there will be as surely as man lives, various classes of society. To particularthe motto of old Clinton Lodge-" Let there be is our model, how can she be our disciples? No! struggled and bled, to scatter abroad the lights ize no further, there will be the provident, and other rooms were found twenty-four families, the improvident-the rich and the poor, and the consisting of one hundred and twenty-four perignorant and the wise, the high and the low. sons. Here were two blind women, two just Turn and twist the matter as you will, you cannot bring all mankind on the same level. The powerful and the wealthy, every where, will either buy or co-erce servants and menials to perform labors, that in some respects, are considered degrading to the mind, the manners and the ed and chewed in such prodigiously unchristian heart-labors and offices that unfit a man to be a law maker for his fellows. Who can deny this? Who can dispute, that the man, who sweeps your chamber, who habitually grooms under and around, every object that comes in your horses, and drives your carriage, and cleans his way. But is it injurious to health when the nursery of your children, and in all respects, discharges the abject offices of your body servant, is unfit to be your ruler, or to have the feeblest voice in the Government of a great Empire? That class of men, to an unusual extent, will be low, will be venal, will be degraded, will be lying, will be thievish, and will be treacherous all over the world. It is the Decree of Omgood tobacco in judicious quantities, not only the passport of her favor. We ask her not to the people around them, and to teach them, so be lying, will be thievish, and will be treachenipotence that they should be so. Their destiny to our Republican system of government, as to has been scaled, and they cannot alter it. It is impossible too, except, in rare instances, to raise and improve these people, and where you elevate were acknowledged by all; but no one attemptone from his vile condition, there are ever to be

prise and perseverance unexampled in Europe.

It is well to state, moreover, that in Greece

of their triumphs and grandeur, and whilst the

law commanded the profoundest respect of the

populace, slavery was an institution more exten-

sive than it is now in the Southern United States.

cacy and popularity, and the certainty with

fined sentiments of civilization, and by exhibiting themselves, as public speakers, and disputants, and as contestants in arenas, fit only to evoke the vulgar prowess of the gladiator, in usurping the place of the lords of creation, and, in recklessly going counter to the laws of nature and of God, which were ordained for the governance of men on the first day that Adam and Eve walked erect in the bowers of Eden. What is it, that has enkindled and fanned the fires of Abolitionims, into a baneful flame, which threatens to devour the Constitution, to rend the Union cence and foul disorder engendered at the North. lege of voting, by men disqualified for the trust, ruption, licentiousness and treason-by men, without interest in the commonwealth, without

labor, and the spoils of unprotected virtue, to appease their greedy maws. The slave holding States have been delivered from this dreadful curse. Our negroes occupy the place here, which is filled at the North, by a vulgar howling Democracy, by a set of knavish agrarians, and by a hungry swarm of menials, nfinitely more abased than the vilest Africans that breathe the pestilent air of our swamps and lagoons. And our slaves are instruments in the hands of God to defend the purity of the elective franchise; or to stand between the ballot box and those ruffian traitors and blackguards who, in all New England, and the whole popu lous North, pollute the fountains of law by their odious presence, sell their suffrages, the birthright of freemen, for "a mess of pottage," and betray their country for pieces of silver. The negro population at the South, lay no claim to citizenship, exercise no act whatever of law-making, and as before said, happily fill the places. ea.n, with unremitting toil, and with an enter- eyed and caressed by most condescending candidates for office, and suffered, nay, bought to vote for the legislators of the land, and thus, in and Rome referred to, during the proudest days part, to ordain laws, to tyranize over you, my fellow-citizens, and your children, to perhaps, the J. S. Kthird and fourth generation.

Concluded next week.

THE FIVE POINTS .- The following paragraph and no slave was allowed a single privilege of from the New York Express, gives an idea of citizenship. Hence it was, that the laws were the fearful accretion of vice and squalor in the enacted by the more reputable and well-infield of labor occupied by the Five Points Misformed of the population, and hence their effi-

"In attending to his duties recently, Mr. Pease found a dying woman in a foul apartment in Cow Bay, occupied also by eight other women of the same pestilent court or close were found, in fifteen rooms, twenty-three families, making an aggregate of one hundred and seventy-nine persons, or twelve to a room! In five of these tifteen rooms intoxicating liquors were kept for sale! Indescribable filth, privation, disease and indecency reigned throughout them all. Yet seventeen children from these rooms attend the ly half of these rooms ardent spirits were sold. In one of the garrets lived two negroes with eleven abandoned white women. In twelve

Is TOBACCO UNWHOLESOME?-Beyond a doubt it is, when used excessively-when smokquantities as are used by some men who would ppear to think that the whole business of an udividual's life is to fill the air with as much smoke as he can, and to spit at, into, over, upon,

used moderately?-that is the question. The Cincinnati Academy of Medicine had the subject under consideration a few days ago, when an interesting essay was read by Dr. J. P. White. The essayist took the ground that the deep and deadly hostility to the use of tobacco by certain stony-souled philanthropists and reformers of the present day, is partially might be harmless, but might even be actually beneficial. In the course of the discussion that ensued on the subject among the members of ed to refute the assertion that a moderate use of the weed might be attended by a decided benefit. Tobacco is a narcotic-the fact that those who smoke it derive considerable comfort from the practice, cannot be denied. It is a disinfectant, and often affectually counteracts the deleterious influence of contagious disease. It is a gentle stimulant, and may preserve the tissues from that wear and tear which the fierce pursuits of men at the present day cause. Let the arguments against the use of tobacco be directed against its abuse, and they may be more effectual.-St. Louis News.

Nothing was so much dreaded in our school days as to be punished by sitting between two girls. Ah, the force of education. In after years we learned to submit to such indignities vithout shedding a tear. women, mothers and their fair daughters in un-

Never marry until you can face the music of the butcher, grocer, dress-maker, twenty-three

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

The editor of the South Western Baptist, published in Tuskegee, Ala., recently paid a visit to Surry county in North Carolina, and among the pleasant reminiscences of the trip, we find the following account of his visit to the celebrated

Siamese Twins. "They live within three miles of Mount Airy, and are among the best citizens of that community. We visited, and spent about two kindly received, and can add to the common testimony of their neighbors, that they are much of gentlemen. They speak our language very fluently, and are very intelligent.
We are sorry that we cannot give our readers

more information concerning them; they are often troubled by questions of prying curiosity, and we, out of respect for their feelings, did no question them, hence we may be incorrect in regard to some of our statements. They were born in Siam in 1811, and came to this country in their 18th year. For many years they exhib ited themselves in various parts of the United.
States, and finally married two sisters in Wilkes. Co. N. Carolina, lived a few years in that county, then removed and settled in Surry county, were they now reside. They are small men with Eastern complexion, and are connected by a ligature from the body sufficiently long for them to stand with some convenience side by side, and something like three inches broad. A sufficient number of physicians have decided that death would ensure upon cutting this ligament to prevent the attempt, hence they are

doomed to inseperable companionship.

They own two farms, plentifully stocked with everything that pertains to Southern farmers. Then farms join, and one of their wives live at each farm. They spend three days and a half at one farm and the same time at the other, punctual to an hour. In each family there are seven or eight handsome children, to whom they are giving a good education. They are very industrious, and do a good portion of the labor on their farms. They are punctual, honest men themselves, they have no use for a man that for-feits their confidence, either by evasion, or dis-

petitioned the Legislature that they might dopt the name of "Bunker," after a special friend of theirs, which was granted. They were Chang and Eng before, they are now Chang Bunker and Eng Bunker. They are pretty strong partisans, and almost invariably vote the Whig ticket."

LUCK .- A young lady, possessed of beauty, accomplishments, and having \$45,000 in deposit at St. Louis, started recently on a trip to New-York, in company with her aunt. She took passage on the Tennessee Belle from Keokuk to Cincinnati. On the same boat was a young man who had plenty of everything but money; his ardent courtship on board the boat. lady, however, was hard hearted, and refused to him the least hope. The boat stopped awhile at Carrolton, Kentucky, and the lady and her aunt concluded to take a stroll on the shore; as she was going down the gangway-plank it tilted, and the lady fell into the water; she was draws by the current under the wharf-boat; the suitor jumped in, went under the boat after her, and finally rescued her In two hours she was perfectly restored, and sending for her deliverer and a clergyman being on board, they were married forthwith .- St. Louis Republican.

WATER PROOF GLUE .- A perfectly water proof and exceedingly adhesive glue may be btained by immersing common glue in cold water until it becomes perfectly soft, but yet retaining its original form; after which, it is to be dissolved in common raw linseed oil, assisted by a gentle heat, until it becomes entirely taken up by the latter, after which it may be applied to substances for adhesion to each other, in the way common glue is applied. It dries immediately, and water will exert no action upon it. It is unnecessary to say for how many valuable purposes in the arts this application may be sed For cabinet makers it is important, as mahogany veeners, when glued by the substance. will never fall off by exposure to the atmosphere. In ship building it will probably answer a valuable purpose as it i isnfinitely more tenacious than common glue, and becomes impervi-

RICHES NOT HAPPINESS .- The late Mr. Girard of Philadelphia, when surrounded by immense wealth, and supposed to be taking supreme de light in its accumulation, wrote thus to a friend: 'As to myself, I live like a galley slave, constantly occupied, and often passing the night without sleeping. I am wrapped in a labyrinth of affairs, and worn out with care. I do not value fortune. The love of labor is my highest emotion. When I rise in the morning, my only effort is to labor so hard during the day, that when the night comes, I may be enabled to

FIRE CRACKERS RENDERED USEFUL .- These Chinese explosives, for which no useful service greater than producing noise on the 4th of July has heretofore been discovered, have at last been applied to practical account. In some of the New England States caterpillars are destroyed with them. The way is to place one on the end of a split pole, thrust it into the nest and knock them all to flinders. It will take sometimes two or three crackers to destroy a large nest; though for small collections a single explosion is sufficient. The boys don't consider this work, but go at it with a gusto. Capital idea; set the young ones after the caterpillars.

MOUNT VERNON .- The Richmond Despatch says: "One or more of the Masonic Lodges of tichmond have organized a plan to purchase Mount Vernon. It is to get the subordinate lodges to contribute \$1 for each member. The price asked for the Mount Vernon Estate is two hundred thousand dollars, and the Masonic statistics show the order numbers three hundred thousand; so that if all the Lodges in the Union accede to the proposition—and the probability is that they will—the purchase of Mount Vernon may be looked upon as a fixed fact. The suggestion, as given out does not stop here. When the land is possessed by the Masons, they propose to present it to the State of Virginia, only reserving to their order the right to meet around the tomb of their deceased brother once every year, to celebrate his imperishable deeds, and to keep alive his great name.

R. Peters & Co.'s Flour Mills, in Atlanta, now

owl, but returned minus the bird. "Why didn't you shoot him, Pat?" "Faix, how cud I? Ivery time I'd go to slip up behind him, his eyes 'ud follow and niver a

baste; I believe his eyes go clean through his head like glass windys! Why is a pair of spectacles placed on the nose like a ship going out? Because they are

bit cud I git to his back. The snaik take the